THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1159.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD before the door of the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, 8th December, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, an elegant

ENGLISH COACH,

handsomely plated, with spiral worms and anti-antricial wheels.—Likewise a pair of

Handsome GELDINGS,

5 or 6 years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, of good blood and in high condition. Also,

A fett of plated HARNESS.

with plated bits for four horses. The terms cash, or approved endorsed notes negotiable at bank at 60 and 90 days with the discount added—They will be sold separate—The whole to be seen three days previous to the day of sale, at the Eagle Tavern.

VENDUE MASTER.

Nov. 10th, 1803. tds

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The good Ship

FAME,

Nathan Clarke, *Master*;

WILL sail in 10 or 12 days, and will take in 100 hhds. Tobacco or other merchandize, if offered soon at 3½ guineas per hhd. tobacco. She has excellent accommodations for passengers—apply to the captain on board; to James Brown, esq. Richmond; or to the subscribers at Petersburg or Norfolk.

Campbell & Wheeler.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1803. 4t

SALES AT AUCTION,

BY *PROSSER & MONCURE.*

All that valuable assortment of Merchandize, belonging to the estate of ISRAEL I. COHEN, *dec. late of this city,*

On Wednesday, the 16th inst.

AT the store lately occupied by the decedent—The sale will begin precisely at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above twenty dollars, on their giving bond, with approved security to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.—The Household and Kitchen furniture of the dedeased, will be sold at the same time, and on the same terms.

JACOB I. COHEN, Adm'r.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King & Queen County Court, the land on which the late Col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises for ready money, on the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

October 13, 1803.

For Sale,

MONCUIN MILL,

IN King William county, near to Capt. Drury's Tavern. The advantages of this Mill, in having a never failing stream, are well known. She is in good order, has in her a pair of Burr, and a pair of Cologne Stones, and also a good Bolting Cloth—there are an hundred acres of Land annexed to her. Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JAMES FOX, who is empowered by me to treat for the same, and to sell her on my account. His act and deed, in regard to the premises, will be as valid as though done by me.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Manskin Lodge, Nov. 11, 1803. tf.

Wanted to Hire,

A GIRL, that is a good Nurse; one from the country would be preferred. A line addressed A. B. and left with the PRINTER hereof, will be duly attended to.

November 15, 1803. (2.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, October 24.

Debate continued from our last.

Mr. RANDOLPH in continuation.

But says another gentleman from the same quarter of the union, to whose reputation for ingenuity, although it has been supported by a gentleman from Vermont, Mr. R. could not subscribe, Spain may have a right which she dare not NOW assert, since she trembles at the nod of the first consul, but which, hereafter, she may reclaim—and, unless you procure her formal relinquishment of that right, you cannot stand on safe ground. Twenty years hence she may demand Louisiana at your hands, and wrest it from you as it has been wrested from her, by force. Mr. Randolph said, that with some variation of terms this was the same monstrous opinion which had been urged against every proposition for peace between England and France. Because at some undefined future period, events may take place which are beyond the controul of human prudence, we are now called upon to act, not upon the existing state of things, but upon a possible future state of existence, which speculative minds have chosen to imagine. But how are we to reconcile this reluctant caution to the doctrine of forcible possession, so lately inculcated by gentlemen. At one time it was necessary to possess ourselves of the key of the Mississippi, on any terms, and in any way. There was no waiting to examine into the title of other nations, or scarcely into our own. The Mississippi must be had at every hazard, and in any mode. Now, that it was offered to us, gentlemen can devise no mode of getting it. They are so embarrassed with forms, which some time past were held as nothing, that the value of the Mississippi, which was held as every thing, has sunk in their estimation. That Mississippi, for whose acquisition the nation was to be precipitated at once into war, is now of so little consequence, that the most trivial form outweighs it in their estimation. Mr. R. said, that he expected to have seen those gentlemen foremost in zeal for taking possession of the country in question—and so far from throwing impediments in the way, that, in case Spain manifested any opposition to the step, they would have been the first to originate measures for compelling her assent. This would have been consistent. He treated the idea of future reclamation by Spain as futile in the extreme. If, however, gentlemen were disposed to examine into the question of the extent of Louisiana, instead of the treaty of St. Ildefonzo, they must look elsewhere for its history—from the first settlements of La Salle to its surrender, in 1762, to Spain and Great Britain. The only clause of the treaty of St. Ildefonzo which meets this subject, is now in the possession of the House. With them it rests to determine whether we will accept it, as there described, and upon the conditions stipulated. After we shall have resolved to accept it, it will be incumbent on every gentleman to devise the best means for securing our possession. At that stage of the subject, it will be proper for gentlemen to descant upon the state of our relations with Spain, to demonstrate the danger of opposition from that quarter, and to devise the means of surmounting it. But on the plain abstract question, whether we would accept the country or not, all these observations were premature. He hoped, therefore, that having acquired Louisiana, as possessed by Spain, and as it was held by France, the House would pass the laws for enabling the executive to give effect to the contract, and he should vote against the resolution, as tending to embarrass a question which he wished to see decided, and as heightening a discussion which he hoped would be terminated before they rose.

Mr. Goddard observed that though the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had not pleased to compliment him on the score of ingenuity, yet he had replied copiously to his remarks; and this, he presumed he would have spared himself the trouble of doing, had he not conspired those remarks entitled to his notice. The gentleman asks what has become of the hostile sentiments of his political friends. Mr. G. did not understand exactly to what he alluded. He, and his political friends had seen the time when they thought the essential rights of their country invaded. Then it was that they were disposed by vigorous measures to assert them, and to them it was indifferent whether those rights were violated in Virginia or on the banks of the Mississippi. But where will it appear that they proposed to acquire Louisiana by force? Was it proposed during the last session, to acquire this country by warlike measures? The project of acquiring that extensive territory by force or by other means was entirely novel. Did we then ever hear of passing the banks of the Mississippi? Did we then hear a proposition to acquire this vast territory by war. No gentleman had ever heard this. It may have been said, if our rights are invaded, it is our duty, to put ourselves in a situation to defend them. But was that war? Let me then, said Mr. Goddard, ask with what justice gentlemen charge us with having had a disposition to go to war with France or Spain? The war-whoop has been sounded, and we have been charged with wishing to embroil our country in war. But the charge is injurious. Then, and now we feel disposed to repel the unjust aggressions of Spain and France on our rights. We then were in favor of vigorous measures to repel them; and we are still in favor of the same measures, should our rights be again invaded. But because we were for exerting proper and efficient means for securing those rights invaded at New-Orleans, are we to be told that it is our duty *par fas et nefas* to take it. If so let us have it one way or the other; either by war or purchase; and if in the latter way, do not let us obtain it in such a manner as shall compel us to resort to war. The object is certainly of great importance, and we ought to make great sacrifices to obtain it by peaceable means, but when acquired by these means at a great sacrafice of treasure, let us avoid laying the foundation for future wars.

The gentlemen have resorted to peculiar grounds to shew our right to this territory:—they have resorted to verbal information; the gentleman says the cession to France is well known to all Europe. Suppose I say I am not willing to rely on such general inforwation, and that not being so learned as they, I have not obtained this information. But the gentleman from Virginia refers to the treaty of St. Ildefonso; and he informs us that that treaty will not afford us the information we wish—The gentleman may have access to the cabinet; but I belong to an humble and unlearned minority. The majority of this house, who may be acquainted with its contents, may say to us 'you must act in the dark, it is sufficient that we have seen it." For my part, although disposed to pay great deference to the learning of the gentlemen from New-York and Virginia; yet as a representaiive of the American people, called upon to legislate on objects of vast interest, I consider myself entitled to correct information, and that I ought not, instead of receiving this information, to be referred to newspaper statements.

But, say gentlemen, it is unnecessary to be acquainted with the facts we ask for, and the gentleman from Virginia has referred to my observation, that though Spain may not now oppose the execution of our treaty with France, yet the time may arrive when she will call upon us to prove the validity of our title. All I meant was that if Spain considers herself entitled to Louisiana, though she may not, under the pressure of present circumstances, oppose our taking possession of it, yet, if, by a revolution in European politics, she shall retrieve her national character, and demand of us by what right we hold this territory, what answer shall we make? We may say it is ours by treaty with France; but suppose it shall then appear that the possession by France was mere usurpation, would we under such circumstances enter into a contest with Spain for it? She might have yielded under the pressure of imperious circumstances, to the giving it up without any justice in the measure. I would wish to avoid in this business all seeds of war: and is it, in this point of light of no importance to learn whether, or not, France has a good title? Are we to be satisfied with the mere declaration of France to this effect. Suppose we pay France the fifteen millions, and Spain afterwards demand the territory, and we call on France to refund the money—France will assuredly, say, you made the purchase with your eyes open, we recited to you the title under which we ceded the territory, and you accepted it at your peril. "I apprehend, therefore, that it becomes important to enquire, not whether the treaty has been made according to the forms of the constitution, but whether Spain has actually ceded Louisiana, to France, and whether Spain assents or dissents from the cession. If she assents, it may be inferred that France has perfected her engagements; and if she does not assent, that she has failed to comply with them.

With regard to the precedent in the case of the British treaty, appealed to on the other side, we may say if correct on that occasion, it is likewise correct on this occasion. You called for papers then, and we call for them now. But I conceive there is no analogy between the cases. For how does our call affect or impugn the treaty making power of the President and Senate?

I apprehend that to postpone this motion is to negative it. We call for information. Gentlemen say act first, and we will then give it you. Need gentlemen be again told that we do not make the demand through a blind curiosity, but because we deem it absolutely necessary to know whether the information is in time before we pass the laws to carry the treaty into effect.

Mr. Elliott. Mr. Speaker—As I have not spoken on the question of postponement, and although my views of the subject are almost exactly the same with those of the gentleman from New-York, who made the motion, yet I shall vote against the motion, and as I wish to appear consistent in my conduct, I am under the necessity of again asking the indulgence of the house for a few moments; it shall be but for a few moments only. When I was up before, I mentioned that I had other objections to the resolution than merely its prematurity, but that I did not think it necessary to state them. Those objections, in part, have since fallen from a gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Lyon) they apply to the form of the resolution, to the propriety and decorousness of its expression. It struck me at first, it still strikes me, as improper, and indecorous towards the President. I have no idea that such was the intention of the gentleman from Connecticut, for I know, at least I believe, that he is a gentleman of honorable feelings, and utterly incapable of any thing of that nature; but such was the impression on my mind, and I cannot remove it. I am therefore for an absolute rejection of every part of the resolution; I cannot vote even for a postponement.

I hope I shall not be considered as guilty of very great vanity in observing that my objections to the resolution as being premature, have not been directly answered by a gentleman on the other side of the House. It is said the treaty may not have been constitutionally made. This must be determined from the face of the treaty itself, and not from any of those extraneous considerations, which gentlemen are labouring to connect with it. The view taken of the subject by the gentleman from Virginia is certainly the only correct one; let us first decide whether we will impart our constitutional agency to carry the treaty into operation, and when we consider ourselves as having acquired the territory and its inhabitants, proceed to legislate accordingly. I shall not deny that, presuming upon the good faith of the French government, and of course that we shall obtain the possession according to the laws of nations, we may immediately proceed to pass such laws, as may be necessary in that event. But of this subject the President and ourselves have the same views.

He speaks of "ulterior provisions," and of "temporary provisions." With reference to these *provisions* alone the gentleman from Connecticut moves his resolution, and on this subject alone wishes for information. The President says—"As permanent arrangements for this object may require time and deliberation, it is for your consideration whether you will not forthwith make such temporary provisions for the preservation, in the mean while of order and tranquility in the country, as the case may require." And he tells us that such information on the subject as he has been able to collect, shall be laid before us in a few days, or as soon as the subject shall be in a state for our consideration. I am willing to take him at his word, and when we arrive at such a stage of the business as to render that information desirable, if the President is forgetful of us, I shall be ready to call upon him for a fulfilment of his promise.

Mr. Mitchell withdrew his motion of postponement. He had made it, he said, to save time, but as the time he hoped to have saved was already consumed, he would wave it. The gentleman from Connecticut declares his disposition to carry the treaty into effect by all necessary measures, without delay. To accomodate him he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Griswold but for one idea thrown out, should not again ask the indulgence of the house. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) observes that when we shall go into committee of the whole, we shall have but one resolution before us, to wit:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for carrying into effect the treaty and conventions concluded at Paris, on the 13th of April, 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic.

And that in debating on this resolution there will be no necessity for the documents, which it is the object of the resolution to obtain. There would be weight in this observation, but for the circumstance that it is competent for any gentleman in committee to move any resolution connected with the subject. It was competent to move that this or that article should be carried into effect; for the provision of a military force to take possession of New-Orleans; for the appointment by the President of governor or judges. The gentleman has admitted that these documents may be useful when we go into the details of the subject. If so, they certainly will be useful when we shall be in committee of the whole. Besides, if it be proper to agree to the general resolution, it would be absurd to agree to it, unless previously satisfied that some laws are necessary. If the United States have no right to govern the province, it is absurd to say that it is expedient to make provision by law for governing it. And unless gentlemen can shew this or that law to be necessary, we ought not to agree to the general proposition. The argument, therefore, of the gentleman from Virginia, is entitled to no weight.

Mr. Randolph would not have trespassed further on the patience of the house, had he not been called on, personally, by the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Goddard.) He was sorry that whilst bearing testimony to the ingenuity of the gentleman's colleague on his left (Mr. Griswold) he had been unable to include the gentleman himself in the description—on all other subjects he should be ready to acknowledge the gentleman's ingenuity, but on this he must be excused from subscribing to the opinion of the gentleman from Vermont. Candor forbade it. He regretted that the gentleman from Connecticut had felt this exclusion so deeply, and could he have foreseen it, Mr. R. would have endeavored to conceal the impression which the gentleman's display had made upon him.

The gentleman asks when did he, or his friends evince a disposition to acquire territory west of the Mississippi—Mr. R. said he must have been misunderstood if his position had been taken with such latitude:—but the gentleman immediately corrects himself, by asking when was a disposition for hostility with Spain, manifested by any description of persons in that House. If his memory did not deceive him, gentlemen had that day declared that the interruption of the navigation of the Mississippi justified warlike measures on our part. If then to acquire the navigation of the river, with the bare right of deposit, would have justified hostility, surely the acquisition of the Island of New-Orleans, and both banks of the river giving a perfect security to our navigation and the entire, uninterrupted control of the river, would have justified an appeal to arms. Unless the unlucky ingenuity of the gentleman from Connecticut would undertake to prove that a part was less than the whole—and that although the attaining of a qualified and precarious right to a given object, furnished good cause for war, yet to acquire an unqualified and secure right to the same object, would not justify hostility. Surely it is not meant to insinuate that all which was heard on this subject last winter was mere clamor, and that notwithstanding the war speeches of the day, war was never contemplated by those who delivered them. If then the obtaining of the free navigation of the Mississippi was good cause of war, surely the obtaining that which was essential to the unfettered exercise of this right, (New-Orleans) which in other words, is the right itself, would have justified hostility—but we have not only obtained the command of the mouth of the Mississippi, but of the Mobile with its widely extended branches—and there is not now a single stream of note, rising within the United States, and falling into the Gulph of Mexico, which is not entirely our own, the Apalachicola excepted. To these acquisitions are added the extensive region west of the Mississippi and north-east of New Mexico. If the possession of the mere right of deposit there or the island of New-Orleans a part of this acquisition would have justified hostility, is the importance of this part lessened by having the whole added to it?

The gentleman had complimented his learned friend from New-York (for so he must infer upon calling him) and had been liberal enough to include him also, on their very great learning. Mr. R. acknowledged himself altogether unworthy of the honor of this association—and lamented his inability to return the compliment but at an expence of sincerity and truth, which even the gentleman from Connecticut he hoped would be unwilling to require. The gentleman says that we must have seen the treaty of St. Ildefonso, because we have undertaken to say what it does not contain. This may be logic in some schools, but surely it does not deserve in this House so respectable an epithet. Might we not declare, without having seen it, that this treaty does not contain the declaration of American Independence? It is insinuated that certain gentlemen possess avenues to information which are closed to another description of members of that House. Although he did not mean to attempt to satisfy the jealous spirit which had so frequently manifested itself in surmises of this sort, yet Mr. Randolph said, he had access to no information but such as it was in the power of every gentleman to obtain—without having seen the treaty of St. Ildefonso, (although he had seen as much of it, he believed, as the executive, from whom gentlemen require a copy of the instrument, that is to say, the extract from it contained in the treaty with France,) he would undertake to affirm that it did not accurately define the limits of Louisiana. And the House would perceive that he hazarded little by this assertion. Being apprised that the boundaries of this country were not specially described in any previous convention, whether of a general nature, as the peace of 1783, the treaty of Paris in 1763, of Aix la Chapelle, or any other general pacification of Europe, of an anterior date, up to the peace of Ryswick in 1697, which was posterior to the settlement of the country by France—or in any particular convention between France and Spain,—that of 1762 conveying Louisiana to this last power;—the family compact—or any other known stipulation between the parties,—he could not fail to know that unless an accurate description of the boundary in question, was contained in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, it must be sought for in documents of another sort. Now that article of this treaty, which describes the extent and limits of Louisiana, is contained in the treaty before us. Here Mr. R. read the extract—and asked if it were possible that the treaty of St. Ildefonso could contain a description of Louisiana by certain specific boundaries, when it was described by that treaty in such language. Had certain limits been agreed upon, would not the treaty

have described those limits? Would it not have reforted to those rivers, highlands, parrallels of latitude or degrees of longitude, had such been laid down, inftead of the definition which had been given—"such as it was poffeffed by France, such as it was in the poffeffion of Spain, and such as it ought to be in conſequence of ſubſequent treaties?" The treaty between the United States and France in deſcribing the country ceded to us, having quoted the deſcription of it contained in the treaty of St. Ildefonſo, are we not warranted in concluding that the treaty of St Ildefonſo, contains no other more definitive deſcription of the country? Is not the inference irreſiſtable, that had it contained ſuch a definition, by that definition it would have been ceded do us? The gentleman from Connecticut would therefore perceive, that without any information, other than that which is acceſſable to every man, it was not difficult to aſcertain the fact in queſtion. As to the treaty of St. Ildefonſo, he profeſſed an entire ignorance of it, the extract in queſtion excepted. He had always underſtood it to have been a ſecret treaty. He left the Houſe to judge how far under theſe circumſtances he had erred in refuſing his ſanction to the character of ingenuity and learning with which, on this occaſion, the gentleman had been complimented by the member from Vermont.

Gentlemen profeſs a wiſh to debate the merits of the treaty, and yet all their arguments go to ſhew that it is an illuſive bargain, a ruinous contract—and ſo far are applicable only to the queſtion, "ought the laws to be paſſed for carrying it into effect"? The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Goddard) relied much on a very ſingular argument—the future reclamation of this country by Spain. She may indeed truckle now to the will of the Firſt Conſul, but hereafter ſhe may be in a condition to aſſert her rights. He was at a loſs to know in what language a miniſter of Spain would demand the poſſeſſion of a country occupied for ſo many years by the United States under a ſolemn and public treaty with France, to which Spain ſhall have given her tacit acquieſcence, againſt which ſhe ſhall have entered no proteſt or remonſtrance—he had not as much difficulty to conceive the anſwer which would be returned her by ſome millions of citizens of the United States, ſeated on and near the land in queſtion, in caſe her application carried any thing of hoſtility along with it.

Whilſt he was up, and he would not have riſen but for the ſatisfaction of the gentleman from Connecticut, he would notice an obſervation of his colleague (Mr. Griſwold) that although on the mere abſtract queſtion, whether the treaty ought to be carried into effect, information as to the mode of doing it was not neceſſary, yet as every gentleman would be free to move, in the committee of the whole ſpecific propoſitions, it was proper, to enable the Houſe to judge of thoſe propoſitions, that this information ſhould be previouſly poſſeſſed by them. But ſurely the Houſe may believe it expedient to paſs thoſe laws, without having any idea of the ſkeletons of the particular bills.—When theſe ſpecific propoſitions ſhall have been made, they will go to particular committees—who will obtain of the proper departments the neceſſary information, of their committees, the gentleman and his friends will be members. So much of the treaty as touches the appropriation of money on our part will go, of courſe, to the financial committee of which the gentleman has long and deſervedly been a member. Other propoſitions will be ſubmitted to other committees. If the bills which they preſent are, in the opinion of gentlemen, inefficent, they will have it in their power to ſhew it—to demonſtrate the hoſtility of Spain and to bring forward other meaſures better calculated to enſure the deſired effect. Mr. Randolph apologiſed for his long and repeated intruſion on the Houſe, which the perſonal application of the gentleman from Connecticut had produced, and he hoped juſtified, and thanked ed them for their polite and patient attention.

Mr. Nicholson said he should vote for the first part of the resolution, as well as for that part which related to the order by Spain for the delivery.—Though it might not be in the power of the Executive to shew that the stipulations made by France had been complied with, yet it would be in their power to shew an order for the delivery to the French under the sign manual of his Catholic Majesty; and this would be conclusive evidence of the title of France.

Mr. Elliot—I must again ask the attention of the House to a very few observations. Whatever may be said of News-paper information, there are occasions when we must be governed by it, when we can obtain no other. I am very confident, and I believe that every member of this House believes, that the treaty of St. Ialefonso, of the first of October 1800, between the first consul of the French Republic, and his Catholic Majesty, was a secret treaty. I believe it never has been published. If it has been, every editor of a newspaper in the United States, every person in the habit of reading, may be supposed to have access to it, equally with the President. There is the greatest probability, however, that neither the First Consul, nor his Catholic Majesty, could at this day publish that treaty, without being guilty of a breach of faith; and that, if the President possess it, it has been confidentially communicated to him.—Whether it be a secret or a public treaty, we have no right to take it for granted, as contemplated by the resolution, that it is in the possession of the President; and we have no right to require it from him.

I am disposed to do perfect justice to the pure intentions, the candid views of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. N.) in relation to this subject.—He may be able to justify himself for voting in favor of that resolution, but I cannot. I conceive it would be highly improper.

The question was taken on agreeing to the first member of the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the treaty between the French Republic and Spain, of the 1st of October, 1800.

The House divided—Ayes—59—Noes 59—The Speaker declaring himself in the affirmative the motion was carried.

Mr. Rodney suggested an alteration in the 2nd member of the resolution so as to read "instrument," instead of "deed."

Mr. Griswold had no objection to the modification.

The second member, so modified, was read as follows:

"Together with a copy of the instrument of cession from Spain, executed in pursuance of the same treaty conveying Louisiana to France (if any such instrument exists,")

Mr. Alnger confessed his impressions to be favorable to the treaty; though the arguments urged that day certainly possessed great weight. He was rather of opinion that no such instrument as that referred to in the resolution existed. But if it did exist, its publication would certainly be satisfactory to the people and the House.—He declared himself ready to vote for carrying the treaty into effect.

Mr. Nicholson did not know whether his remarks had been correctly understood. He did not know whether the document he alluded to could strictly be called the instrument of cession. He had drawn an amendment to this part of the resolution, which he would propose, if in order—to wit—to substitute "or other instrument shewing that the Spanish government had ordered the province of Louisiana to be delivered to France."

The Speaker said the House having agreed to insert the word "instrument," it was not in order to receive a substitute.

Mr. Huger moved to reconsider the vote of the House in favor of inserting the word "instrument."

Motion lost—Ayes 24.

The question was then taken on the second member, as above stated, and lost—Ayes 34.

The question was then taken on the 3rd member, viz—"Also copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain (if any such correspondence has taken place) as will shew the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States."

And lost—Ayes 34.

The question was then taken on the last member of the motion, and lost without a division, viz.

"Together with copies of such other documents as may be in the departments of state, or any other department of this government tending to ascertain whether the United States have in fact, acquired any title to the province of Louisiana by the treaty with France, of the 30th of April, 1803."

The question recurring on the whole of the resolution, as amended

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the second member by adding to the end thereof, "together with a copy of any instrument in possession of the executive, shewing that the Spanish government has ordered the province of Louisiana to be delivered to the commissary or other agent of the French government."

Agreed to—Ayes 93.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the whole of the original motion, amended as follows:

"Resolved That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House, a copy of the Treaty between the French Republic and Spain, of the 1st October 1800, together with a copy of any instrument in possession of the executive, shewing that the Spanish government has ordered the province of Louisiana to be delivered to the commissary or other agent of the French government."

And lost—Yeas 57—Nays 59.

NEW-YORK, November 3.

Late from Europe.—Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Chatham, captain Chew, in 35 days from Liverpool. The Editors of the New-Gazette feel themselves indebted to captain Chew for London papers to the 28th, Liverpool to the 30th, and Glasgow papers to the 23d of September. From these papers they have extracted the foreign articles in another part of this day's Gazette.

It appears that the question whether Spain will remain neutral, is still undecided; nor is it yet known whether she would suffer a French army to march through her territories to attack Portugal. Should Spain conſent to this meaſure, Great Britain will no longer conſider her as a neutral power.

Preparations were ſtill going on to oppoſe the invaſion of England; and it is obſerved, in our latest papers, that the moſt recent continental advices authoriſe us to think, that the time for putting into execution the menaced invaſion is not very far diſtant.

November 10.

The Britiſh frigate Phæton is below, with Mr. Merry ambaſſador from the Court of Great Britain to the United States, on board.

From the following note in a late Paris paper, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer, we are induced to preſume that the new French Calendar is about to be aboliſhed.

"I am again aſked why the year 12 is not Sextile, though the year 1804 is Biſſextile? It is owing to the Republican Calendar not having admitted the rule of intercalation, whilſt there is one in the Gregorian Calendar. *I have negociated during many years to have it established in the new Calendar*, and was on the point of ſucceeding; but ſince I have great reaſon to expect this Calendar will be ſuppreſſed, I think no more of the correction I had ſolicited. DELALANDE."

November 11.

The Britiſh frigate Phæton arrived at this port yeſterday from Portſmouth, touched at Norfolk on Sunday laſt and landed Mr. Merry, miniſter of his Britannic majeſty to the United States, and his ſuite.

Captain Atwater, from Turks-Island, informs us, that at the time of his departure, hand-bills were in circulation there, ſetting forth that "Moreau had hoiſted the royal ſtandard in Paris, and that Bonaparte had been put under arreſt!!!" The news was ſaid to be received from Barbadoes!!!

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

From NEW-ORLEANS, *Oct.* 7.

"Lauſſet and the Spaniſh government here are quarrelling. The rupture originated in a very improper and unauthoriſed act of the former. The cutter Terrour, a national veſſel, being in want of hands to proceed to ſea, the prefect permitted her captain and officers to reſort to the expedient of preſſing the French ſeamen from the merchant veſſels in the harbour, which they did without the advice or conſent of the Spaniſh government, and proceeded on their voyage."

[It would appear from the foregoing, that even ſo late as the 7th ult. the Spaniards conceived themſelves as retaining the government of Louiſiana.]

"PRICES CURRENT.

New-Orleans, Oct. 7.—Cotton, 13 a 15 cts.—Skins in hair, 20 cents per lb. Do. ſhaved, 30; Tallow, 20 cts. per lb. Bees Wax, 25; Flour, 5 8-2 a 7 dolls per bbl. Pork, 12 a 13; Beef, 9 a 10; Tobacco, in hhd. 6 dol per cwt. Ditto in carrots, 25 a 50 cts. per lb. Bacon 9 a 10. Freight to the U. States, 2 1-2 cents per lb.

Foreign Intelligence.

Extracts from Paris Papers to the 23d September inclusive, translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

Arrette of the 21st fructidor (8 Sept.)—The report of Bayonne is included among those by which Tobacco in leaf, coming from foreign countries, by ſea, can be introduced into the territory of the Republic. The commerce of Bayonne ſhall be held to furniſh at the port a ſuitable and ſafe building for the eſtabliſhment of ſaid Entrepot.

The arrete of the 1st Thermidor forbids the receipt in our ports of all veſſels ſent from, or which have touched at the ports of England. This general direction does not except unavoidable caſes. The Firſt Conſul has therefore made a deciſion on the 15th Fructidor, to the following effect; "If the cargo of the veſſel conſiſts of the productions of the North, the miniſter of the interior may admit her. If on the contrary ſhe brings manufactured merchandize or colonial produce, they will be conſidered as Engliſh merchandize, the veſſel having touched in England."

It reſults from this deciſion, that thoſe veſſels, which in their voyage have been conſtrained by ſuperior force (par force majeure) to ſtop at any port of Great Britain, and whoſe cargo ſhall be compoſed of the productions of the North, may be admitted by a ſpecial order of the miniſter of the interior, who will judge of the nature of the cargo, on a ſtatement addreſſed to him by the director of the duties. If the veſſels bring articles of colonial manufacture or produce, they will be conſidered as Engliſh merchandize.

The miniſter of the interior has decided on the 26th Fructidor, that French veſſels coming from abroad, ſhall be ſubject to the formalities preſcribed by the decree of the Meſſidor (June 20) for neutral veſſels.

The miniſter of the interior has written on the 19th Fructidor, to the prefect of the department de l'Eſcaut, the following letter:—

"The miniſter of exterior relations, citizen prefect, enquire of me whether French boatmen, (batchers) who, by the interior waters, come to take in the Batavian republic conſignments which they carry to France, ought to be ſubjected to the terms of the 1st Meſſidor. I have replied to him, that the diſpoſitions of that decree are applicable to theſe veſſels. It intends to prohibitt the introduction of Engliſh merchandize into France; conſequently it applies to all veſſels or boats which are in circumſtances to favour this introduction. I invite you, citizen prefect, to guard againſt the boatmen who uſe the interior waters of Holland, and to watch their return."

It is aſſerted that the formation of the Iriſh refugees into battalions in France, will take place very ſoon.

The number of the veſſels now building in the Departments of the ci-devant Belgium is computed at three thouſand. One hundred thouſand are in readineſs to aſſemble on the coaſts.

Admiral de Winter is, it is ſaid, appointed by his government to the command in chief of all the naval forces of Holland.

It is given out that citizen Barrere will, from the 1ſt Vendemaire (24 September) edit a journal with the title of "*The Anti-Britannic Memorial.*"

On the 20th September an Engliſh diviſion of three frigates and a bomb ſhip came before Fecamp, which they bombarded from 9 in the morning, till noon. Our batteries returned the fire with great briſkneſs, but unfortunately few of our bullets reached as far as the enemies ſhips, which is attributed to the badneſs of the powder—ſeveral bombs have burſt in the gardens of the city. One of them fell in the old market. No accident has happened from the effect of that bombardment. The ſight however, has cauſed the women and children to abandon the town.

The heavy yards at Rochefort are in the greateſt activity. There have been two ſhips of the line launched in that port in the courſe of this year; the *Majeſtueux* of 120 guns, and *Le Magnanime* of 74, *Le Lion*, is alſo to be launched there the next month (Oct.) and ſoon after four frigates which are in a ſtate of great forwardneſs.

BOULOGNE, 22d Meſſidor, (Sept. 9)

General Souli, Commandant of the Camp of St. Omer, has arrived in this town.—An Engliſh frigate having come within the diſtance of 1900 *toiſes*, he cauſed ſome bombs to be fired at her with mortars which general Marmont had caſt on purpoſe; one of the bombs burſt on the bowſprit of the frigate, it did conſiderable damage to the maſts and killed a number of the people on board.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.

A letter from London, dated September 27, ſays,—

"Private letters received by the laſt Hamburgh mails ſtill continue to afford material intelligence with reſpect to mercantile affairs; the merchants of that city, ſay one one of them, begin to deſpair of the returning friendſhip of England. On the other hand every Dutch mail brings a long catalogue of neutral ſhips, which are permitted by the Britiſh ſquadrons to enter the Texel, though the Dutch government is the avowed enemy of Great Britain. This conduct makes all the Hamburgh merchants expreſs great anxiety that neutral veſſels, with Britiſh property, ſhould be permitted to enter the Elbe. The king of Pruſſia, like the Dutch, ſcarcely ſuffers any thing by the blockade of the Elbe; but, on the contrary, expedites his manufactured commodities by way of Stettin, towards the Baltic, and through the ſound, and thus he enjoys, and profits by the miſfortunes of the helpleſs Hamburghers.

"Several of the Volunteer Corps which offered their ſervices to any part of the kingdom, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march; but to the Weſt of London, this morning exerciſed at Highgate, only an hour's notice is allowed: this condition is alſo extended to the Tower Hamlet Corps."

The conduct of adminiſtration, in adopting, at this period of awful uncertainty, the beſt ſpecies of offenſive operation which Great Britain, acting as ſhe now does, alone can employ againſt France, in Europe, gives us ſincere ſatisfaction. It is our fervent hope that not a town of importance, acceſſible by a marine force, on the enemy's coaſt, will be ſuffered to eſcape experiencing a ſimilar attack to that on Granville or Dieppe. We ſhall thus be able, in ſome manner to croſh in embryo the diabolical project of the First Conſul: at leaſt we ſhall make ſome kind of retaliation for the condition of ſuſpenſe in which it ſeems to have been his favorite deſign to keep this country; a ſuſpenſe he vainly imagines poſſeſs the baneful tendency of effectually undermining our glorious reſources—reſources which have occaſioned his deep-rooted envy, but which have hitherto fortunately proved beyond his utmoſt efforts to materially injure or to parrallel.

The moſt recent continental advices authoriſe us to think that the time for putting in execution the menaced invaſion is not far diſtant. Several movements have lately been made, indicative of the very ſpeedy occurrence of that great event; an event calculated to excite the utmoſt poſſible intereſt in every Britiſh boſom; but one, we truſt, for which this country will be fully prepared.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Evening—Our letter from Dover informs us, that a ſmall ſquadron of frigates, brigs, and bombs, began the bombardment of Calais yeſterday. It would have taken place earlier had there not been ſuch heavy gales. From Dover the ſquadron was diſtinctly ſeen yeſterday afternoon off Calais. It conſiſts of two frigates, three gun-brigs, and two bombs, and ſeveral armed cutters. All the cutters refitting at Dover, have been ordered to be got ready for ſea with all poſſible diſpatch.

There is a wooden fort at the extremity of the Southern port of Calais which our bombardment, we ſuppoſe, would ſoon ſilence. We believe it is the only fort from which a firing can be kept up upon our ſhips.—The bombardment muſt do great injury to the town, the houſes in the ſuburbs being in reach of our ſhells.

DOVER, Sept. 22.—By one of the hired armed cutters arrived to day, from off Boulogne, we learn, that ſcarce a night paſſes but ſhot and ſhells are thrown into Boulogne when it is moderate. The town of Lower Boulogne is very much damaged, and moſt of the inhabitants have left it. Two large batteries are erected on the ſand; but the work of ſome hundred men in the day, is often times deſtroyed by our ſhot and ſhells. Some hundred of ſhells have been thrown by the enemy's mortars at our ſquadron, but without doing any damage.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction, at Mr. Taylor's Vendue Office in this city, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 25th inſtant, two valuable

HORSES,

ACCUSTOMED to the ſaddle, and, occaſionally, to draw in any kind of carriage—a young COW, now in milk—a ſingle CHAIR and HARNESS—and a CART and GEAR—all in good order, belonging to the eſtate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Eſq. deceaſed. Six months credit will allowed on ſecurity which ſhall be ſatisfactory to

E. CARRINGTON, Executor.

November 16, 1803.

WE the ſubſcribers, Judges of the General Court, have purſuant to law allotted the Judges of the reſpective Diſtrict Courts as follow:

Joſeph Jones and Robert White, Eſquires, to the Diſtricts of Wincheſter, Hardy and Monongalia courthouſe.

William Nelſon and Archibald Stuart, Eſquires, to the Diſtricts of Richmond, Peterſburg, Brunſwick courthouſe and Suffolk.

John Tyler and Edmund Winſton, Eſquires, to the Diſtricts of Prince Edward courthouſe, Franklin, Waſhington courthouſe, and the Sweet Springs in Botetourt county.

St. George Tucker and Richard Parker, Eſquires, to the Diſtricts of Northumberland, King & Queen, Williamſburg and Accomack courthouſes; and

Joſeph Prentis and Paul Carrington, jun. Eſquires, to Staunton, Charlotteſville, Frederickſburg and Hay-Market Diſtricts, at the next ſucceeding terms thereof.

Witneſs our hands and ſeals, this twelfth day of November one thouſand eight hundred and three.

ST. GEO: TUCKER. (SEAL.)
JNO. TYLER. (SEAL.)
ROBT. WHITE, Jun. (SEAL.)
P. CARRINGTON, Jun. (SEAL.)

Publiſhed by order of the Judges,

WILSON ALLEN, C. G. C.

NOTICE.

ON the 15th of December next, the ſubſcriber will be at his plantation in the county of King William, where he has ten or twelve likely

Negro Women,

with their CHILDREN, that he would ſell by private contract.

Carter B. Berkeley.

November 17th, 1803.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by *William Redford* in Goochland county on Beaverdam Creek, a ſorrel HORSE, about 5 feet high, with a long tail and mane, blaze face, his near hind foot white nearly up to the knee, a ſmall white ſpot on the near ſide of his neck, and one ſmall ſaddle ſpot on the off ſide, ſuppoſed to be 14 or 15 years old. Appraiſed to four pounds ten ſhillings. 3ip.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1803.

☞ *ALL persons in Arrear to the Printer of this Paper, for subscription and for the publication of advertisements, are respectfully solicited to make payment of their respective balances by the 31st of December next.*

Those gentlemen who have been so friendly as to receive accounts for the purpose of collecting, will be so obliging as to transmit the sums collected, accompanied with the accounts that have not been discharged, at or before the above mentioned period.

TO THE EDITOR.

"The important news of the cession of Louisiana to the United States was received here very early, from official sources, direct from France. I am sorry to perceive that an idea seems to gain ground at home of the little importance of the western part of the province, and that it is likely to be exchanged for the two Floridas. If we regard soil, situation, population, and productions, with the immense benefit that may be derived from it, it exceeds the Floridas as much as Pennsylvania surpasses the lower county of Delaware state, and in a few years might be made to produce as much as half of the United States; whilst the Floridas are a sandy desart, desirable only for the port of Pensacola, which will not admit a ship of the line, nor of any thing drawing above 21 feet water, and in all probability would be shortly offered to us by Spain, to rid her of the enormous expence of defending it. In West Florida, the only part which is of any value, is a tract of country contiguous to the line of demarcation extended from the Mississippi 20 to 30 miles east, and as much, or perhaps 40 miles south; and this, with a few spots fit for cultivation on the banks of some small creeks and rivers is all that is not a pine forest; while to the west the country is every where good, watered by many fine rivers, has a considerable population, is rich in its productions, maintains an immense Indian trade, contains, independent of the low land, immediately bordered on the Mississippi, a large extent of country in the Attacapas, which may be devoted to the culture of the sugar cane, for which we are dependent on other nations, and shall continue to be dependent, if we give up the western bank of the Mississippi; as the narrow strip on the eastern side on the island of New-Orleans is all that can possibly be applied to that culture, which is totally inadequate to the object of freeing the United States from that state of dependence (for an article now of necessity) on other nations.

"The great bulk of the population and riches, if we accept New-Orleans itself is on the western bank. The rivers being more numerous, access to the interior is more easy; and the country better than the eastern. The Missouri presents a river watering a country more extensive, and blessed with a better soil, than that thro' which the Ohio runs, without being subject to the impediments which the latter presents to navigation, in consequence of the lowness of the water, during at least 8 months in the year.

"Independent of commercial or agricultucal advantages, sound policy would induce us to hold and occupy both banks, to prevent foreign powers from the possibility of tampering with our western brethren. It has been objected, that by keeping possession of the western bank, we shall extend ourselves so much, as to endanger our union; but can not the United States sell or retain the lands in their own power, and prevent the emigration or settlement on lands belonging to the public? If they cannot do this or have not the power of preventing it, will they be able to prevent any foreign power, into whose hands that country might fall from attracting their people by gratuitous offers of lands and settlements, on condition of becoming their subjects, and opposed, if necessary, to the United States? Would not such a measure have an instantaneous and prodigious effect? and how is it to be avoided, but by the government of the United States retaining the country?—Will not perpetual quarrels and disagreements arise between two trading and rival countries, having an immense river, navigable to its source, for a common frontier?—Will it not be necessary to keep up a large force and a chain of forts, to preserve this frontier from sudden invasion? And how can the laws have force or vigor, when by, merely crossing the stream, the offender is out of their reach? Would not these evils be obviated, by pushing the frontier further back, to a territory where for ages no quarrels or dissentions could arise, from the scantiness of its population? Finally, why now relinquish, to a foreign power, a country rivaling our own in its productions, from whose commerce we would be debarred, and which we now have a right exclusively to possess.

"These and a number of other reasons occur in favor of retaining the western country. Let the policy of the United States be what it may with respect to what it gives away, I sincerely hope it will adopt just and proper regulations for what it retains: that it will suit the government to local circumstances, and to the habits and ideas of the newly acquired citizens: that those who may be appointed to preside over us will be men of talents, possess a knowledge of the world, and have authority sufficient to correct and prevent abuses, and to administer prompt justice.—We are unfit at present for a state government; and shall require a very energetic one, until we learn what the principles of a liberal and republican form are, and can put them in practice. We shall require a great many allowances for old habits and customs, and the laws to govern us ought to be moulded, in many particulars, after our prejudices. Without the government do this, all will be uproar and confusion here, and he will be happiest who first escapes from the scene.

"I entirely coincide with you in opinion, that to the fortuitous union of circumstances, and those of a kind most opposed to the views of France, and not to any judgment, talents or good management of our own, we are indebted for the great acquisition we have obtained; and I greatly fear, if we are tempted to give up any part of it, it will in the course of a few years revert into the possession of those who ceded it to us, and who may then be tempted to quarrel with us for that part which we may think proper to retain." Should England lose any of her weight in the scale of Europe at the next peace, we shall be forced to submit to whatever France may dictate." *(Phila. Gaz.)*

From the NEW-YORK HERALD.

The Louisiana Treaty.—We think we might justly lay claim to some little credit from our opponents for the manner in which we have conducted with relation to this Treaty; so opposite in every respect to theirs on a former occasion. But it is important that we should not be misunderstood. We do not mean that any merit arises from our having abstained from the outrageous and shameful conduct to which they at that time descended. We cannot in conscience or in decency predicate a claim for praise for not doing what we have never spoken of but with detestation. We do not, therefore, extol our moderation for not having attempted to organize a party throughout the United States to rise at a moment's warning in opposition to the treaty as soon as a surreptitious copy could be circulated through the medium of the papers. We make no pretensions to derive the least share of approbation for not imitating a celebrated writer against the British treaty, who in his hurry to inflame and prepossess the populace, undertook to analyze its merits before it arrived, and even begun with "The Treaty *is said* to be arrived." We have not, indeed, procured any demagogue to get together a rabble of the lowest of the populace in every seaport in the Union, and demand of them to vote that the treaty contains commercial stipulations ruinous to our interest. We have instigated none to mount a bench in the midst of a frantic croud, and move to "*kick the treaty to Hell.*"* We have not had a thousand forms of objections prepared before-hand, and sent round the country to appear as original in all the newspapers. We have not called upon blackguards to assail with brick-bats in the streets, any man who dare speak his mind; nor have we procured one of the L———to march to the battery with a mob at his heels and burn the treaty, together with the negociator in effigy.—No; we have done nothing like this, and we claim no sort of credit for not having done it.

Again; we have not pressed our adversaries in the manner that circumstances would justly warrant on the score of their glaring inconsistencies, with themselves, both in professions and actions, and which stare them in the face on the public records. The first step they took was the very step they had reprobated in a former President, both in the Senate and through the medium of their presses. When it was proposed to the Senate by Gen. Washington to send an envoy extraordinary to Great-Britain to demand redress for the wrongs committed on our commerce, the democrats, after attempting no less than seven different times to throw the subject out by postponement, at length moved the following Resolutions;

"*Resolved*, That any communications to be made to the Court of Great-Britain, may be made through our minister at that court with equal facility, and at much less expence than by an Envoy Extraordinary, and that such an appointment is at present inexpedient."

The members who voted for this resolution were Messrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Martin, Robinson, Taylor, and to complete the list MUNROE, the very man who is now the Envoy Extraordinary on the present occasion.

The next ground of clamour was, that the president had not submitted to the Senate all his intentions and instructions, previously to the Envoy's departure, and taken their advice upon the whole. Mr. Charles Pinckney, now our ambassador at the Court of Spain, thought proper to procure a meeting of the inhabitants of Charleston on this occasion, in which he got up and made an elaborate address to them. In the course of his speech, as "carefully collected from his own notes and inspected by himself," he thus expressed himself:

"If this is the fact, that Mr. Jay's instructions for forming this treaty were not submitted to the senate, nor received their assent, he considered it as a matter of great importance indeed, and that required the most serious attention of the people, how far the constitution ever intended to authorize the president to enter into any negociations with a foreign power, without his having *first submitted his intentions and instructions* to the senate and received their advice, and assent, as well with respect to the necessity of such negociation, as to the propriety of his instructions.

"His opinion clearly was, that the constitution gave no power to the president to *commence* a negociation, without *previously* submitting his *intentions and instructions* to the senate, requiring their advice and receiving their assent. The words "by and with the advice and consent of the senate" admit *no other explanation*. He cannot be said to advise with them upon a measure, if he forms a treaty without their knowledge, and merely leaves to them the power of determining whether they will ratify it or not, after it has been solemnly concluded by the minister.

"The true construction of this article, and the use the people of the union will one day require to be made of it, is, if the president thought a foreign negociation necessary, that he should previously consult the senate, and be governed by their opinion, how far it would be proper, and *upon what conditions, to proceed in it*; If a power was to be given to the president to enter into negociations with foreigners, without acquainting the senate with their nature, or the connections he wishes to form, and he should merely leave to them the power of ratifying or not, it must at once, be seen, that the agency, which the constitution intended to give the senate, in the formation of treaties, was in a great measure destroyed: and that as it was an unusual, and sometimes a hazardous thing, and productive of war, or other national calamities, for nations to refuse to ratify a treaty after it had been signed by the minister, who, it is to be supposed, was properly instructed, and acted agreeably to the instructions and wishes of those who sent him, there could be no doubt of improper treaties being FORCED upon the people."

In South Carolina, Washington District, "The Franklin, or Republican Society, of Pendleton county," had a meeting on the subject of the Treaty, in which they passed several resolutions, and circulated them through all the democratic presses; among these resolutions we notice the following:—

"*Resolved*, That by the constitution of the United States, all treaties are to be made "*by and with the advice and consent of the senate*"—that is, no treaty shall be negociated without the *advice first* taken, nor accepted without the *consent* of the senate.—But the senate, as such, were ignorant of the principle or basis of the treaty itself. We admit they were made acquainted with the appointment of Jay, but did not instruct him, nor were informed of his instructions. *He was instructed, or he was not!—if he was! we will drop the curtain!* if not, and acted *of* and *from himself*, we shall lament only the want of a GUILLOTINE!

"In the negociation with Great-Britain, the senate *was in session*, and yet were they called on to *advise*? Did they give instructions? They did not!

"*Resolved*, That we consider it becoming in a high degree the duty of the house of representatives of the general government, to enquire into so bold an attack on the palladium of our rights—tis impossible they can suffer so flagrant *a breach in the constitution* to pass unnoticed?"

These very decent Resolutions were not only published, but to stamp them with authenticity and ensure them the greater currency, the real names of the principal persons who were present were added. This consitutional objection was, in short, echoed from Georgia to New-Hampshire.

Louisiana Treaty.—To take up the subject where we left it yesterday—We again repeat that we do not advance any claims on the acknowledgments of our adversaries, for not adopting the same conduct towards them, that they addopted towards the Federalists when they formed the treaty of 1794.—As we disapproved of their behaviour at that time it would be unworthy of the cause we have espoused, to imitate it now. "As in all things else so in this we differ." But, although we do not attempt to avail ourselves of their own authority against them, it may not be without its use to shew the people that their very good friends, whom they have at last exalted on the ruins of those they formerly esteemed, can, now they are in power, practice precisely the same things which, in the federalists were made the subject not merely of disapprobation but of the utmost abhorrence. A few instances will be added to those in yesterday's paper, and we desire to have it observed that we do not speak of rumours, or verbal reports, but that we have the authority of printed records.

First then; there is Mr. Chancellor Livingston; the gentleman distinguished himself by his spirited opposition to the British treaty in a series of numbers, under the signature of CATO; in the course of which he omitted no topic of invective against the instrument itself, or the negociator. The note addressed by our envoy to the British minister was seized upon without mercy, because it politely observed that recourse for reparation could at that time only be had to the "justice, authority and interposition of his majesty," which indeed was no more than taking up the words of our Declaration of Independence, where by recognized in terms the "native *justice* and magnanimity" of "our British brethren." But Mr. Chancellor Livingston being a patriot of the first order among the discontented, says in one of his first numbers that Mr. Jay "completely forgot that he was the envoy of a great nation, and sunk into the *supplicant solicitor* of some merchants," otherwise "it would have been impossible for him to have made use of so many panegyrics on the *justice* and *humanity* (a word not used by him by the way) of his Britanic Majesty," and in another number, he calls this note *lavishing the most servile adulation* on the *Monarch of Britain*.—But now this gentleman can find no language sycophantic enough to be employed towards France.—She is extolled, as "a government which has seen all Europe bend the knee before its power;" She is addressed by the endearing appellation of the *National ally* of the United States."—*In the extension of whose power, "a new pledge of the security of our commerce and future tranquility"* may be beheld. If this language from the public minister of a nation who boasts of being independent of all the world is not *servile adulation*, we may challenge the annals of diplomacy to produce what it is. To render the compliment the more palatable, his Excellency turned his back on good sense and propriety, and in the most unexampled manner bestowed his detestation *officially* on the *tyranny* of a nation with which we are connected in a treaty of amity and commerce.

Next comes the article of complaint against the Senate of the United States for not publishing the contents of the treaty to the people at large before they proceeded to complete it by their ratification. A writer who attracted much notice at the time for his opposition to the treaty and every thing connected with it:—

"*Previous to discussing the treaty itself, we must not pass unnoticed the mysterious secrecy which has enveloped a transaction of the last moment to the happiness and prosperity of America.—Is not this secrecy, alone, a proof that the senate conceived it disgraceful and prejudicial to the United States? The public clamor which they saw would be excited, might have deterred them from the hardy step of giving it their assent; whereas they well knew, that if it was not divulged until ratified, many, who might have been violent in their opposition, would, as good citizens, submit to it as soon as it became the supreme law of the land. There might be a propriety in the secrecy observed by the president: but the senate ought to have afforded the public the same opportunity of judging of it, which they have of canvassing every bill in its passage towards a law.*"

An abhorrence was next excited against the President for not submitting the treaty to the people before it was ratified in the Senate, and was at that time inculcated in all the democratic presses. In Philadelphia a writer under the signature of *Franklin* (said to be Mr. Dallas) insisted at much length that General Washington ought to be impeached for his reserve towards the people in not submitting the treaty to their inspection previous to its being ratified in the senate. "Republics (he said, and so they all then said) ought to have no secrets, the secrets of courts, like those of individuals, are always their defects." "The people, being the legitimate sovereign of our government, they have the same right to a knowledge of the affairs of a state as a Monarch, and every restraint upon this knowledge is an abridgment of their rights." Lastly comes the Franklin society with their *resolutions*, one of which is expressed in so peculiar a style that we cannot forbear inserting it at length: but this in our next.

Extract of a letter from Kuhn, Green & Co. at Genoa, dated 1st September.

"A law is in operation here to exclude the importation of all British products and manufactures. Every shipment must be accompanied with a French consular attestation (the same as if to France) of the goods being neither of British growth or manufacture—All species of goods (British excepted) can be landed and sold at this port free of duty—Whatever shipments you make to this quarter, we recommend that you order the captains to touch at Gibraltar, where every necessary information can be had from Kuhn & Green, of the state of this and our neighbouring markets."

NOTICE.

Negroes for Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that, the following Negroes, viz. Dorcas, Betty, Beckey, Nelly, a small girl, daughter of Betty, and two fine children the offsprings of Beckey—Together with eleven acres of land, adjoining the city of Richmond,

Will be offered for sale,

for *ready money* before the door of the Eagle Tavern on Monday, 12th December next; or so much of said property as will be sufficient to satisfy a Deed of Truft bearing date, May 1ft, 1797, executed by the late William Booker, and Jeffe Smith, to fecure the payment of certain money therein expreffed, to be due John Graham and James Herron, with intereft and expence of carrying faid truft into effect, as appears of record made in the General Court of Richmond, 9th day of November, 1797.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Truftee.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1803.

NEGROES TO HIRE for the ensuing year—Two ftrong, healthy young men, one a blackfmith by trade, the other a barber, and very handy at moft bufinefs—Four females brought up to houfe bufinefs, and are great carcful hands at washing, ironing, &c. Alfo TO RENT, the HOUSE and LOT at prefent occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard—poffeffion of which can be given the 1ft of January next. Information concerning any of the aforementioned property can be had by application to Samuel Jones, at Mayo's Bridge.

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiffion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congrefs of the U. States paffed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eftablifh an uniform fyftem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iffued againft *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to furrender himfelf to the commiffioners in the faid commiffion named, or a major part of them, on Thurfday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31ft days of December next, at the commiffioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full diffclofure and difcovery of his eftate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the fecond fitting to choofe affignees of the faid bankrupt's eftate and effects; and at the laft fitting the faid bankrupt is required to finifh his examination; and the creditors are to affent to, or diffent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perfons indebted to the faid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the fame but to him the commiffioners fhall appoint.

RO: BROOKE.
Secretary to the Commiffioners.

Commiffioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

NOTICE.

To the Aſſignees of *Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants* and *Manſfield Watkins*.

YOU are hereby required to attend the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the commiſſions of bankruptcies awarded and iſſued and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants, and Manſfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the eſtates and effects of the ſaid bankrupts according to the act of the congreſs of the United States in that caſe made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſions named and authoriſed, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the ſame, and to make a dividend of ſuch part of the ſaid eſtates and effects as ſhall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

* *A leading citizen of Philadelphia, at a meeting, at the head of which were Dallas, M'Kean, Dr. Shippen, and Blair M'Clenechan, and of which the last was chairman, rose and made the following motion. "I make a motion, that every good citizen in this assembly kick this damned treaty to hell"—bravo.*

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Sets, &c. &c. and an ample supply o

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,
HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRONMONGERY, &c.

In the house one door above Mr. Charles Spencer's store, and nearly opposite Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston,

WHERE he offers for sale at a low price for prompt pay only, an assortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemens Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elastick Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purses, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Chess-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Satin, Wood Tea Caddies, Gentlemens Mahogany Dressing Cases, and travelling Desks; Guns, Gun locks, Pistols, Swords, Sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts; Bird Nets, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, and Brushes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Essences, Reeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different sizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting House Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoise shell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, jewsharps, Cork screws, Fish hooks, Pins and Needles; Tambour Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, Spectacles and Cases, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouse Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Post and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Grid Irons, Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons and Stands, Brass pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chafing Dishes;—A few pair elegant Brass and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compasses, and Chains, Cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, Scrubbing, Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Brushes; Spades and Shovles, Cast Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

*** Orders will be received for Iron Castings, or, for any article of Hardware, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to pattern or discription.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MARCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marsellies, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool
A General Assortment of
Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mbs.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, against
Duncan Rose, executor of John Bannister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Rose, do make up an account of his administration of the estate of John Bannister, deceased, before one of the Commissioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereof to the Court.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commissioner's Office,
Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

---

80 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by plaiting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harboured.—She is a good seamstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

THE Subscriber has moved from the house heretofore occupied by him, to one on the opposite side of the street, two doors above the Post-Office, and next door to the Light-House, where he continues to do business on

COMMISSION,

as usual.

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—

Holland Gin in pipes, | Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do. | Cotton Cards by the box.

AND

Patent Balances,

of various sizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

Cash given for UNITED STATES

STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The *Office* of the *Cashier* of the *Mutual Assurance Society* is removed to the room occupied by the Collector of Customs, a door above the Post Office. W. W.

Oct. 26th, 1803.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Just Received and for Sale by
WILLIAM PRICHARD,
AT HIS
BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, RICHMOND.

Blackstone's Commentaries

WITH
NOTES OF REFERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS
OF THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;
AND OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
BY
ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

THE COMMERCIAL AND NOTARIAL PRECEDENTS;

CONSISTING of all the most approved *Forms*, Common & Special, which are required in transactions of business; with an *Appendix*, containing Principles of Law, relative to Bills of Exchange, Insurance and Shipping; by

JOSHUA MONTEFIORE.

The above work is curtailed of such forms as are altogether useless in America, and interspersed with sundry others of established use.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
Or, a Complete Digest of all such Acts of Congress as concern the United States at large;

To which is added, an *Appendix*, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation, Rules and Articles for Government of the Army, &c. by

WILLIAM GRAYDON.

GLEANINGS
From the most celebrated Books on Husbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs, by a Gentleman of Philadelphia.

AT THE ABOVE BOOK STORE
May be had almost every Literary work of Merit, modern and ancient, their prices by retail the same as at Philadelphia and New-York.
STATIONARY, CUTLERY, MUSIC, &c.
—LIKEWISE—
A large assortment of Patent Medicines, Dr. Solomon's Celebrated BALM of GILEAD, &c.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,
My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,
FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

Tobacco Land
FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, A 525 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. David Warwick, and known by the name of WINSTANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Winsanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

A Valuable Tract of Land
FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th December next, (if not previously disposed of)

THAT valuable estate in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. deceased, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly.

For further information respecting the land, and for terms of sale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, jr. M.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. epds

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia

will meet on the second Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *G. S.*

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdm.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,
Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON.

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE, calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, October 6, 1803,

BETWEEN
Samuel Greenhow, Plaintiff.
AND
John Fenton Mercer, Charles Fenton Mercer, and John T. Brooke and James M. Garnett, administrators with the Will annexed of James Mercer. Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Fenton Mercer, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant or this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

At a Court held for Goochland County, Sept. 19th, 1803,

Tarlton Hughes, Plaintiff,
Against
Elizabeth B. Underwood, administratrix with the Will annexed of Alexander Underwood, deceased, Defendant, } In Chancery on an Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given security agreeable to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the defendant appear here at or before December court next, and answer the bill of plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Test, RICH. BATES, D. C

FOR SALE,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 13th of December next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS ANDERSON, deceased, in the county of Buckingham, about fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

THE stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, the plantation Tools and Utensils, the crop of Corn and Fodder, and several tracts of Land laying in Buckingham, one tract in Amherst, one in Botetourt, and one in Campbell county.

The terms of sale are, for the Negroes, cash, or approved merchants' notes, payable half in two months, the other half in six months. For the other property, 6 months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN HARRIS, }
NATH'L. ANDERSON, } Ex'tors. of
RO. RIVES, } Th. Anderson, dec'd.

Albemarle, October 15, 1803.

—NOTICE—

That by virtue of a Deed of Trust, will be sold, at John Jenkins's, on Thursday the 24th inst. to the highest bidder, for ready money,

TWO NEGROES;

ONE a Boy, about thirteen years of age—the other a Woman of about 35.—Also, six head of CATTLE, and one MARE and COLT, the property of said Jenkins, to satisfy a debt due John Clark, as mentioned in said Deed of Trust.

MAT. SIMS, Trustee.

November 1st. 1803. 3t.

NOTIFICATION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from trading for a BOND of mine to Edward Broaddus, then merchant of Albemarle county, for the sum of £900 entered into in July 1801. The Bond recites that I am to make a title to a certain tract of land in Pittsylvania county, containing 1113 acres, and describes the boundaries, &c. At the same time Broaddus executed two obligations to me for the purchase of the said land, amounting to £350—The first payable the 25th December, 1801, the second the 25th December, 1802. As I have been always ready and willing to make a conveyance when called on, with the payments, and as the said Broaddus has become Bankrupt, and my bond for making a title transferred to Wm. McKenzie & Co. merchants of Richmond.—This public notice is given to prevent a further tranfer of the same, as I consider the contract null and void, not having received any part of the consideration money. CALEB HUNDLEY.

Pittsylvania county, Nov. 3, 1803. ep3wp

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,
A few pipes of genuine Cognine Brandy, 4th proof,
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, Sept. 26th, 1803. 2w.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.